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The above are all this season's goods
and are in the latest styles.

Center & McDowell,
539 CONGRESS ST.,
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THE WEATHER.



Washington, Aug. 14.—Forecast for
Monday for New England: Partly
cloudy, variable winds.

Boston, Aug. 14.—Forecast for Boston
and vicinity for Monday: Fair weather;
light easterly winds.

Local Weather Report.

Portland, August 14.—The local weather
bureau office records as to the weather
are as follows:

8 a. m.—Barometer, 30.190; thermome-
ter, 67.3; dew point, 60; humidity, 69;
wind, NW, velocity, 4; weather, clear.
8 p. m.—Barometer, 30.189; thermome-
ter, 66.0; dew point, 60; humidity, 80;
wind, SW, velocity 6; weather, cloudy.
Mean daily thermometer, 68; maximum
thermometer, 76; minimum thermometer,
60; maximum velocity of wind, 9 SE;
total precipitation, .0.

Weather Observation.

The agricultural department weather
bureau for yesterday, Aug. 14, taken at
8 p. m., meridian time, the observa-
tion for each section being given in this
order: Temperature, direction of wind
state of weather:

Boston, 70 degrees, SE, clear; New
York, 70 degrees, SE, cloudy; Philadel-
phia, 71 degrees, E, cloudy; Washing-
ton, 74 degrees, NE, cloudy; Albany, 72 de-
grees, SE, cloudy; Buffalo, 72 degrees, S,
p. cloudy; Detroit, 74 degrees, SW, clear;
Chicago, 72 degrees, S, cloudy; St. Paul,
70 degrees, SE, cloudy; Huron, Dak.,
80 degrees, SW, clear; Bismarck, 80 de-
grees, N, clear; Jacksonville, 80 degrees,
NE, clear.

SOLDIERS AT HOME.

Four Transports Arrive at Mon-
tauk From Santiago.

New York, August 14.—Four trans-
ports, the St. Louis, Vigilance, Mat-
tewan and Miami, having on board troops
who were ordered home from Santiago
de Cuba, arrived off Camp Wikoff, Mon-
tauk Point, L. I., this morning.

The troops aboard the transports are
the 1st volunteer cavalry; 1st regular
cavalry; Battery H, 4th artillery, and the
6th, 9th, 10th and 13th infantry. All the
transports except the St. Louis, sailed
from Santiago on August 8. The St.
Louis, which left a few days later,
brought up 872 soldiers.

There was little sickness aboard the
former American liner and but one death
—Private Oliver Longwood, Co. B, 9th
regiment, who died from yellow fever
and was buried at sea. There was no
other development of yellow fever. Twenty-
four sick men, none seriously, are on
the St. Louis. The Vigilance has 600
men of the 6th and 13th regular infantry.
The state of the troops is excellent.
Twenty-one sick are under treatment, but
there was no fever. Gen. Ames is on
board.

The Miami came up slowly and an-
chored in the quarantine grounds late
this afternoon. She was not boarded.
Col. Theodore Roosevelt and his Rough
Riders came up in the Miami.

The Mattewan has not been inspected.
The quarantine staff today inspected
the men of the Gate City who arrived last
night, and confirmed the report of the
surgeons on board that all were well, so
far as fever was concerned. The men
were afterwards landed.

They were a worn looking lot, but ap-
peared to be in high spirits. They were
marched to the detention camp where
they went into quarters and rations being
served to them, they began preparation
for dinner. All seemed glad to be back
from the front, and during the afternoon
they stretched themselves for a rest on
the sand.

TWO MEN DROWNED.

Another Crushed to Death in Boston
Harbor.

Boston, August 14.—The sloop yacht
Leona with 17 men aboard while anchored
outside of Boston light, was run into
by a barge in tow of the tug Honey-
brook, and five men were swept from the
deck by the heavy tow line. Two of the
number, C. W. Cullen and Albert Nord-
ell, were drowned; another, Augustus
Casperson, was killed by being jammed
between the tow line and the deck, while
the other two, Peter Nelson and John
Barkinson, although sustaining injuries,
were rescued.

GREAT EXPECTATIONS.

Rev. Dr. Simpson and Christian Alliance
Workers Looking for Big Collection.

Old Orchard, August 14.—At the Chris-
tian Alliance meetings today the pre-
dication was made that the collection for
foreign missions, to be taken next Sun-
day, will be the largest in the history of
Christianity. All the meetings of the
week will relate to the subject of foreign
missions, except those of Saturday,
which day will be devoted to divine
healing, an important feature of Chris-
tian Alliance work. Thirteen services a
day will be held from now till the close
of the convention.

MORE OLD ORCHARD RACES.

Old Orchard, August 14.—Eight classes
have filled for this week's special race
meeting at the kite track. The meeting
will begin Tuesday and continue three
days. There are a total of 101 entries in
the following classes: 2.13, 2.15, 2.17,
2.20, 2.30 trot; 2.10, 2.18 and 2.24 pace.

NEGRO GAMBLERS SHOT DOWN.

Macon, Ga., August 14.—A special to
the Telegraph from Moultrie, Ga., says:
Sheriff Fisher and posse of 10 men made
a raid on a crowd of negro gamblers at
Rayboro, 13 miles east of Moultrie last
night. There were 75 or 100 negroes in the
house. When Sheriff Fisher walked in,
some of the negroes began shooting, one
ball hitting the sheriff in the hand, in-
flicting a painful wound. Two others of
the posse were hit. The posse returned a
vigorous fire and as a result five negroes
were killed outright, three others mortally
wounded and three more painfully hurt.

RUSH FOR NEW DIGGINGS.

Juneau, Alaska, August 10.—Via Seat-
tle, Wash., August 14.—What is regarded
as an important discovery of rich placer
diggings is reported to have been made
on Pine creek, a small stream emptying
into Atlin lake, a feeder of Lake Tegish.
The discovery is located in the North-
west Territory, Canada. The news has
caused a great stampede from Juneau
and other southeastern Alaskan points
and it is estimated that at least 1000
prospectors have started for the locality.

COTTAGE CITY BRINGS NEWS.

Victoria, B. C., August 14.—The steam-
er Cottage City, which has arrived from
Skagway brings a report that a rich gold
strike has been made 70 miles below
Lake Tegish. There has been a stampede
from Dyes and Skagway to the discov-
ery.

KILLED BY ILLUMINATING GAS.

Boston, August 14.—Two unknown
men were suffocated by illuminating gas
some time this morning in a lodging
house on Friend street. Both men were
about 35 years of age, and hired the room
on Saturday night. It is supposed the
gas was turned on by accident.

PLANS FOR FUTURE.

Arrangements Which Are Being Made
to Govern New Possessions.

President Thinks Philippines Will
Be Troublesome.

Post Office Facilities to Be Pro-
vided for Porto Rico.

Cuba Will Be Shown the Advantage of an
American Form of Government and It
Is Hoped Will Prefer Annexation to
Trying to Establish a Form of Govern-
ment of Its Own.

Washington, August 14.—The White
House, the war department and the navy
department today resumed their usual
Sunday quiet, a condition which has not
prevailed since the Maine was blown up
in Havana harbor.

The President believes that the most
serious problem which the peace com-
mission will be called upon to deal with
is the Philippines. The fact that the
Philippines will present the difficult
problem in the peace negotiations has
caused the administration to give it a
great deal of careful attention.

Several suggestions have been made as
to what shall be done, one being the re-
tention of the bay, city and harbor of
Manila, just what the protocol gives tem-
porarily.

Another is that Subig bay and a suffi-
cient amount of territory for a naval and
coaling station be secured and the build-
ing up of an American city at that place
begun. Still another idea which is be-
lieved considered is the retention of the Is-
land of Luzon. It is believed, however,
that the administration and the commis-
sion will be greatly influenced by the re-
ports which Admiral Dewey and Gen.
Merritt will make on the subject. Their
reports are expected before the commis-
sion meets.

The final determination as to the gov-
ernment of Porto Rico and the settle-
ment of the government of Cuba are
problems for settlement, but the impres-
sion prevails that these islands will be-
come quite rapidly Americanized and
every encouragement for them to do so
will be given.

Porto Rico will be under military con-
trol for the present. Cuba also will be
similarly governed, but it is probable
that American reforms in the matter of
government will be such that the people
of Cuba will see the advantage of becom-
ing annexed to the United States.

It is thought that the sanitary improve-
ment of Havana, and other cities, the
management of the municipalities and the
liberty offered the country people
will soon convince the inhabitants that
the changed conditions are for their
good.

Porto Rico will be treated at once as an
American possession. The first move-
ment in this direction will be the sending
of a delegation of officials from the post
office department to investigate and re-
port upon the mail facilities there, and to
make such recommendations as they
determine upon.

Mail routes, methods of transportation
and the conditions of post offices gener-
ally in the island will be examined.

Military post offices will be established
at once where troops are stationed, and
at once other points as may be demand-
ed by the interests of Americans and the
people of the island if the present offices
are not available. A similar course will
be taken in Cuba, but this is likely to
be delayed as immediate removal of Span-
ish and occupation by the United States
is not expected. No more troops will
be sent to Gen. Merritt unless he asks for
them. It is believed that 16,000 men now
there are sufficient to occupy Manila and the
ground which the United States for the
present will occupy. All the troops that
were with Gen. Shafter in the Santiago
campaign will be out of Cuba by Friday
of this week. Gen. Shafter will accom-
pany them to Montauk Point. They will
remain at Santiago five regiments of
immunes to do garrison duty. It is yet
positive that a battery will be sent to
Santiago to take the place of the batteries
which are to be removed. Gen. Miles has
about 15,000 men in Porto Rico. They
will be sufficient for the occupation of
the island and perhaps more than are
needed after the Spanish evacuate. The
remainder of the troops will remain in
the various places to which they have
been assigned for the present, though

something may be done towards dimi-
nishing the number when it becomes ap-
parent that they are no longer needed.

The government will dispose of the
transports that have been in use as fast
as they can be released and all vessels of
the navy that can be spared from service
in the West Indies will be ordered to
ports in the states where the men will
be given a holiday.

The auxiliary vessels of the navy
which will not be used for the permanent
navy will be disposed of as soon as they
go out of commission, probably being sold
at auction.

TO BE MUSTERED OUT.

First Men To Be Released From Duty Go
Today.

New York, August 14.—The Massa-
chusetts Volunteer Signal corps, consisting
of Lieut. H. W. Sprague and 20 men,
who landed on Governor's island from the
transport Segura, Saturday, will be
mustered out of the service tomorrow.
They will be the first volunteers to be
formally released from duty since the
close of the war.

SECRETARY DAY RESIGNS.

Col. John Hay, Ambassador to England,
Will Be His Successor.

A Washington dispatch to the Boston
Herald says:
"Secretary Day tendered his resignation
today, to take effect September 1, and
President McKinley offered Col. John
Hay, our ambassador to England, the
portfolio of state, which he accepted
and will return to take. The President
has now to fill the important place
which Col. Hay leaves, ranking next to
the head of the department of state."
"Whitlaw Reid is the most active can-
didate for Col. Hay's place, as he was
when the latter was appointed, but it can
be stated that he will neither be appointed
ambassador to England nor a member
of the peace commission, which is now
his second choice."
An Associated Press dispatch says the
report is not confirmed in New York.

GEN. LEE CALLED TO WASH- INGTON.

Jacksonville, Fla., August 14.—Gen.
Fitzhugh Lee, commanding the seventh
corps, left last night for Washington, ac-
companied by his son, Lieut. Fitzhugh
Lee, Jr., in response to a telegram re-
ceived from the adjutant general, stating
that the secretary of war desired to con-
fer with him.

LEE IN WASHINGTON.

Washington, August 14.—Gen. Fitz-
hugh Lee in command of the 7th army
corps at Jacksonville, arrived in Wash-
ington tonight.

SPANISH YELLOW JOURNAL SUS- PENDED.

Madrid, August 14.—4 p. m.—The gov-
ernors general of Cuba and Porto Rico
have acknowledged the receipt of the
news of the suspension of hostilities be-
tween the United States and Spain and
announced the carrying out of the orders.
An order has been issued by the cap-
tain-general of Madrid, suspending the
publication of the republican newspaper
El Pais.

Reports from Havana state that the
bombardment of Manzanillo lasted from
8 o'clock until 9 in the evening and that
attacks were made by the insurgents at
various points.
During the engagement 15 Spaniards
were killed. The American commander
summoned the town to surrender giving
the authorities three hours in which to
capitulate.

PHILIPPINE TRANSPORT HOME.

San Francisco, August 14.—The steam-
er City of Sydney, one of the first fleet of
transports which carried troops to Ma-
nila, returned from the Philippines last
night.

TORN DOWN CUBAN FLAGS

Ensign of Insurgents Offensive to
Our Sailors.

New York, August 14.—The Herald
will tomorrow print the following:
Sailors from the battleship Texas and
the torpedo boat Winslow, paid a visit
to South Beach, Staten Island, Sunday
morning. There they fell in with the
men of the Fifth artillery, stationed at
Fort Wadsworth and members of the two
companies of the Third New Jersey
volunteers, encamped on the government
reservation at Fort Wadsworth. The
sailors were severe in their condemnation
of the Cubans. As the sailors were
parading the board walk with 30 or 40
soldiers, they saw Cuban flags in front
of a merry-go-round. These were quick-
ly torn down. The raiders were offend-
ed by a large Cuban flag floating above
the roof of a ticket box in form of a
Ferris wheel. It was 12 feet to the flag
staff, but soldiers were raised to the
shoulders of others. The flag came down
and only six inches of the staff were
left. A large dancing pavilion there
was a profuse decoration of flags of all
nations. Here the Cuban flags were also
removed.

COMPLIMENTS M'KINLEY.

London Times Comments On Results of
the War.

London, August 14.—The Times this
morning comments editorially upon the
generous universal recognition of the
part which President McKinley has played
throughout the war between the United
States and Spain, and says:
"If foreign observers might presume to
have an opinion upon his conduct, it
would probably be that President McKin-
ley has kept his finger constantly upon
the national pulse and has known how
to stimulate and direct thought without
too markedly outrunning its movement."
"Everything has been done in the
open, every move has been discussed as
a possibility all over the United States
before the government was irrevocably
committed one way or the other, and the
result of the cautious, tentative policy
is that where he stands at this moment
the President has the whole American
people at his back."

"We do not know that there can be any
higher statesmanship for a President
governing under the constitution of the
United States."
"It is noteworthy that while the
Spaniards, who are usually regarded as
chivalrous, romantic and medieval, have
turned first to the financial aspect of the
situation, the Americans, who are usual-
ly supposed to be intensely practical, have
as yet hardly given a thought to the
financial or economic side of the ques-
tion. What occupies the American peo-
ple at this moment is not the cost of the
war, the value of their acquisitions or the
balance of the profit and loss account, but
the moral result of the struggle and the
nature of the ideas which it stimulates."

THE SPANISH JOURNALS.

Various Views Taken of the Peace
Protocol.

Madrid, August 14.—10 p. m.—El Pais
today printed the text of the protocol
signed by the United States and Spain
with mourning borders, and says:
"Spain, without colonies is reduced
to the role of a third-rate power."
El Imparcial says: "Peace will not
bring to Spain even the rest she so much
needs after three years and a half of
war."
El Nacional says bitterly: "If Spain
had at least been vanquished after a fu-
rious and heroic struggle, she could resign
herself. Peace with the United States
will only be a momentarily respite from
our misfortune."
El Liberal says the article in the pro-
tocol relating to the Philippines does not
indicate that anything good for Spain
will be fixed upon, and the question will
not be settled favorably for her."

CONGRATULATIONS FROM ITALY.

Washington, August 14.—The United
States government today received the
first congratulations from a foreign
power upon the successful termination of
the war with Spain. The congratulations
came from Italy through the Italian
ambassador, Baron Fava.

LT. COL. LOGAN AT HOME.

Boston, August 14.—Lieut. Col. L. J.
Logan of the 9th regiment, Massachu-
setts infantry, arrived in Boston tonight
at 9 o'clock from New York.

WERE DRIVEN BACK

Spaniards Beyond Coamo Stopped Ad-
vance of American Artillery.

Peace Proclamation Came in the
Nick of Time.

Enemy well Entrenched and would
Have Made Trouble.

News of Peace Negotiations Sent Them
Under a Flag of Truce But They
Refused to Recognize It. Advance
of the American Army All Along the
Line Was Stopped and Gen. Miles
Awaits Orders From Washington.

At the front with Gen. Wilson's column,
five miles beyond Coamo Porto Rico,
August 12.—(Evening)—Delayed in trans-
mission—Gen. Wilson moved one Lanca-
ster battery out to the front this afternoon
for the purpose of shelling the Spanish
position on the crest of the mountain at
the head of the pass through which the
road winds. The enemy occupied a po-
sition of great natural strength protected
by seven lines of entrenchments, and a
battery of two Howitzers.

The Spaniards were eager for the fray
and earlier in the day had fired upon Col.
Biddle of the engineer corps, who, with
a platoon of troops of New York was
reconnoitering on their right flank.
As our battery rounded a curve in the
road, 2000 yards away, the enemy opened
an artillery and infantry fire. Four com-
panies of the 3d Wisconsin, which were
posted on the bluffs to the right of the
road, were not permitted to respond.
The guns advanced at a gallop in the face
of a terrific fire, were unlimbered and
were soon hurling common shell and
shrapnel at the enemy at a lively rate,
striking the emplacements, batteries and
entrenchments with the rhythmic regu-
larity of a trip hammer.

The enemy soon abandoned one gun,
but continued to serve the other at inter-
vals for over an hour. They had our
range and their shrapnel burst repeatedly
over our men. One shell burst, the
fragments killing Corporal Swanson of
Co. L, and seriously wounding Corporal
Yank and Private Bance and Vought.

Capt. Page, the British army officer
who is with the American forces for the
purpose of observing the operations, dis-
tinguished himself by aiding Dr. Wood-
bury.

Here Capt. Lee and Private Sizer of
Co. F, were wounded by Mauser bullets.
In about two hours the enemy abandoned
the other gun and the men began to be
driven from the entrenchments toward a banana
grove, then the gorge. Then the guns
shelled them as they ran. One gun was
ordered to advance to a position quarter
of a mile further on. It had just reached
the new position when Spanish infantry
reinforcements filed into the trenches and
began a deadly fire upon our men, com-
pelling the battery to retire at a gallop.
Then both the enemy's Howitzers re-
opened, the shrapnel screamed and the
Mausers sang. Another gun galloped
from the rear but our ammunition was
exhausted. Lieut. Haynes was shot in
the body by a Mauser just before his gun
retired, the ball owing a rib. The orders
issued for two companies to advance were
countermanded and the firing ceased.

Col. Bliss of Gen. Wilson's staff went
forward to the enemy's line with a flag
of truce and explained that peace nego-
tiations were almost concluded and that
their position was untenable and demand-
ed their surrender. The Spaniards have
no communication with the outside world
and the commander asked until tomor-
row morning in order that he might com-
municate with Gen. Macias at San Juan.
Gen. Wilson and his staff viewed today's
action from a hill at the right of the
battery. The enemy's guns were fired
from a high elevation with low velocity.
The Spaniards have the ranges as accu-
rately as they had at Santiago.

Their position from the front is almost
impregnable, but it can be turned. Es-
timates of the strength of the enemy range
from 500 to 1000. Their position is five
miles from Alibonito.

A WARNING TO WILSON.

Headquarters of Gen. Wilson at Coamo,
August 13.—(Morning)—Delayed in trans-
mission—"Tell the American general if
he does not desire further shedding of
blood to remain where he is."

This is the reply that the Spanish com-
mander, Col. Nuevitas, sent to Gen. Wil-
son's demand for the surrender of Al-
ibonito, made last night. A fight is

certain to occur unless orders are issued
from Washington to prevent it.

TRUCE FLAG NOT RESPECTED.

Headquarters of Gen. Wilson at Coamo,
August 13.—Noon—Delayed in trans-
mission—The orders to advance, given to
Gen. Ernst's brigade were countermand-
ed upon receipt of the President's order
to suspend hostilities.

Gen. Wilson this morning sent a party
with a flag of truce to notify the Span-
iards of the suspension of hostilities, but
the flag was not respected. This was by
order of Governor General Macias. As
Gen. Macias has no communication with
Madrid he may thus cut himself off from
official notification of the situation, al-
though natives have been sent through
the Spanish lines to spread the news that
a cessation of hostilities had been or-
dered. The soldiers of the American
army generally received the news of peace
with delight, although some are disap-
pointed that there is to be no further
fighting and many officers express regret
at the suspension of hostilities in the
midst of the campaign.

FORWARD MOVEMENT STOPPED.

Ponce, P. R., August 13.—Evening—
The peace news has stopped all forward
movement of the American army in
Porto Rico, Gen. Wilson, at Coamo and
Gen. Schwan, at Mayaguez will remain
at this place. Gen. Henry at Utuado
will return to Adjutants and Gen. Brooks,
who had advanced beyond Guayama will
return to that town.

Gen. Miles expects to do nothing pend-
ing the arrival at San Juan of the peace
commissaries.

TO BE SENT TO HOMES.

The Repatriated Spanish Army Will Be
Disbanded.

Madrid, August 15.—4 a. m.—Public
opinion attaches great importance to the
Spanish commission in Paris making a
resolute stand in defense of Spain's ter-
ritorial rights in the Philippines. The
government, therefore, wants to send a
strong, competent body of delegates.

A decree has been issued granting the
repatriated troops three months' furlough.
The minister of war, Lieut. Gen. Cor-
rea, has issued circulars fixing rules for
the disbandment of the forces returning
from the West Indies, who will hand
over their arms and war stores on landing
at the ports of Vago, Curruana and San-
tander.

The soldiers and non-commissioned
officers will return to their homes at the
expense of the state, and the officers are
to be placed in the reserve until the re-
organization of